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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT SEATTLE

10 ROGER BOTTS AND CAROL
11 BOTTS,

12 Plaintiffs,

13 v.

14 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

15 Defendant.

CASE NO. C12-1943JLR

ORDER GRANTING MOTION
FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

16 **I. INTRODUCTION**

17 Before the court is Defendant United States of America's ("the Government")
18 motion for summary judgment under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56. (Mot. (Dkt.
19 # 45).) Plaintiffs Roger Botts and Carol Botts bring claims under the Federal Tort Claims
20 Act ("FTCA"), 28 U.S.C. §§ 1346(b), 2671-80, relating to Mr. Botts' alleged exposure to
21 asbestos products at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard ("the Shipyard"). (*See generally*
22 Compl. (Dkt. # 1).) Having considered the submissions of the parties, the balance of the

1 record, and the relevant law, and having heard oral argument, the court GRANTS the
2 Government's motion for summary judgment.

3 II. FACTS

4 1. Mr. Botts' visits to the Shipyard

5 As a truck driver, Mr. Botts, made deliveries to the Shipyard from 1965 to 1980.
6 (Interrog. (Dkt. # 34-2).) Beginning in 1966, Mr. Botts regularly delivered food to ships
7 and buildings in the Shipyard, and less frequently delivered other supplies. (Disc. Dep.
8 (Dkt. # 13-22) at 11-14.) Each delivery involved "10-12 stops" at places such as the
9 galley, hospital, and numerous ships. (Disc. Dep. at 13.) The parties agree that Mr. Botts'
10 company lost the food delivery contract by March 28, 1971. (*See* Mot. at 10; Resp. (Dkt.
11 # 48) at 13 n. 6.) After that, Mr. Botts continued to make deliveries of other items to the
12 Shipyard. (Perp. Dep. (Dkt. # 13-23) at 19-20, 33.) These deliveries, however, were
13 typically destined for buildings, not ships. (*Id.*) Mr. Botts alternately testified that he
14 made a total of 200-300 deliveries to the Shipyard (Perp. Dep. (Dkt. # 13-23) at 22, 29)
15 and that he delivered food and other supplies to the shipyard twice a week for a period of
16 10 years (Disc. Dep. at 13).

17 When Mr. Botts delivered supplies to ships, he would board the ship to "find the
18 guy in charge" (usually the chief) to sign the paperwork and coordinate unloading. (Disc.
19 Dep. at 18-19.) It generally took Mr. Botts from 5 minutes to 30 minutes to find the
20 chief, although sometimes it took up to one hour. (*Id.*; Perp. Dep. at 45.) The Navy crew
21 would typically unload the supplies onto the ship, but if the crew was shorthanded, Mr.
22 Botts would help. (Disc. Dep. at 19-20).

Mr. Botts recalled that there was “usually” some kind of construction occurring on the ships he visited. (Disc. Dep. at 20.) He thought that the air on the ships was “kind of smoky and dusty.” (Perp. Dep. at 24-25.) Mr. Botts encountered Navy personnel “working in the corner walls, like the stairways going down below . . . working on pipes or some construction overhead.” (Disc. Dep. at 20.) He witnessed white insulation material being “wrapped” around pipes “quite a few times.” (Disc. Dep. at 20-21; *see also* Perp. Dep. at 24-25.) He now believes that the material contained asbestos. (Perp. Dep. at 44.) Mr. Botts did not, however, see any warning signs specific to asbestos. (*Id.* at 48.) Mr. Botts rarely made deliveries to the Shipyard after 1976. (Disc. Dep. at 24.)

2. Navy asbestos regulations

Navy issued its first mandatory asbestos control rules for personnel not working directly with asbestos, called NAVMAT P-5100, in March, 1970. (1st Beckett Dec. (Dkt. # 13-1) ¶ 11.) The March 1970 rules required:

(3) Shipboard “ripout” of insulation shall be accomplished in designated exclusion areas. Only personnel whose work requires their presence shall be permitted in such areas. All personnel entering such areas shall be made aware of the hazards. Ships’ force (crewmen) and others accomplishing essential duties in the removal area are required to wear approved respirators.

(4) The area in which removal takes place shall be confined by means of curtains, portable partitions, etc. to prevent excessive contamination of other areas.

...

(9) Dust shall not be exhausted into other working areas.

(NAVMAT (Dkt. # 13-8) at 23.)

1 In February 1971, the Navy issued NAVSHIPS INSTRUCTION 5100.26, which
2 prescribed certain rules for asbestos fabrication, installation, and removal. (*See*
3 NAVSHIPS (Dkt. # 13-9).) With respect to fabrication, the February 1971 rules
4 required:

5 (3) Asbestos cloth cutting tables or benches provided with adequate local
6 exhaust ventilation should be used whenever cutting operations are
7 performed. Exhaust air containing asbestos dust will not be dispersed into
8 the atmosphere without being adequately filtered.

9 . . .

10 (8) Industrial type vacuum cleaners should be used to pick up dusts and
11 scrap. . . . Dry sweeping of scrap or dust should not be permitted.

12 (*Id.* at 3-4.)

13 With respect to installation, the February 1971 rules required:

14 (2) Unpacking and application of insulation materials at the installation site
15 will be done in such a manner that will minimize airborne dust.

16 (3) The area around the installation procedures should be isolated when
17 possible. Adequate warning signs (enclosure (1)) will be posted. Only
18 persons whose work requires their presence should be permitted in such
19 areas. If airborne asbestos dust is present, they will wear Bureau of Mines
20 approved respirators for dust or leave the area.

21 . . .

22 (9) Decks and spaces contaminated by insulation debris will not be dry
swept.

(*Id.* at 4-5.)

With respect to removal, the February 1971 rules were more permissive than the
March 1970 rules in that they only required confinement “when possible.” Specifically,
the February 1971 rules required:

(3) The area around the Removal procedures should be isolated when possible. Adequate warning signs (enclosure (1)) will be posted. Only persons whose work requires their presence should be permitted in such areas. If airborne asbestos dust is present, they will wear Bureau of Mines approved respirators for dusts or leave the area.

(4) The areas in which asbestos removal takes place will be confined when possible by means of curtains, portable partitions, drop cloths, etc., to prevent excessive contamination of other areas.

(*Id.* at 5.) The suggested warning signs read:

Restricted Access
Asbestos Installation/Rip Out
Wearing of Respirators Required

(*Id.* at 10.)

In July, 1972, the Navy incorporated asbestos control measures into chapter 9390 of the Naval Ships Technical Manual. (Tech. Manual (Dkt. # 13-10).) Regarding installation, the Technical Manual contained language substantially similar to the February 1971 rules. (*Id.* at 4.) Regarding removal, the Technical Manual returned to the less permissive language of the March 1970 rules, requiring that:

(3) The area in which removal takes place shall be confined by means of curtains, portable partitions, etc., to prevent excessive contamination of other areas.

(*Id.*)

In 1973, the Navy issued the BUMED Instruction 6260.14, which was sent to all Navy medical commands, and the OPNAV Instruction 6260.14, which was sent to all naval commands. (BUMED (Dkt. # 13-12; OPNAV (Dkt. # 13-13).) These two instructions contained similar requirements regarding warnings, requiring that:

1 Caution signs shall be provided and displayed at each location where
 2 airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers may exceed the permissible
 3 exposure concentration. Signs shall be posted at such a distance from such
 a location so that personnel may read the signs and take necessary steps
 before entering the area marked by the signs.

4 (BUMED at 5; OPNAV at 7.) The signs were to read:

5 Abestos
 6 Dust Hazard
 Avoid Breaching Dust
 7 Wear Assigned Protective Equipment
 Do Not Remain in Area Unless Your Work Requires It
 8 Breathing Asbestos Dust May Be Hazardous to Your Health

9 (BUMED at 6.)

10 The parties agree that later incarnations of the Navy's asbestos control rules were
 11 materially the same as the Technical Manual with respect to containment of asbestos
 12 removal areas. (Mot. at 19; *see generally* MTD (Dkt. # 13).)

13 **3. Asbestos at the Shipyard**

14 Plaintiffs provide testimony from five Shipyard insulators and asbestos workers
 15 regarding asbestos removal, fabrication, and installation practices at the Shipyard during
 16 the 1970s. (*See* Fleshman Dec. (Dkt. # 20) ¶ 2; Eberhard Dec. (Dkt. # 21) ¶¶ 2-3;
 17 Leonard Dec. (Dkt. # 22) ¶ 2; Franco Stip. (Dkt. # 25) ¶¶ 2-4; Rathburn Stip. (Dkt. # 26)
 18 ¶ 3.) Mr. Rathburn states that in the early 1970s, asbestos work was designated by
 yellow tape, roping off the work area, and hanging signs in the immediate area.

19 (Rathburn Stip. ¶ 3.) Sometime in 1972, the Shipyard started placing containments made
 20 of sheets of herculite (a type of plastic) around asbestos work areas; however, asbestos
 21 dust leaked out of these containments. (*Id.* ¶ 5.) Mr. Franco states that asbestos work
 22

1 areas were roped off until 1973, when containers of plastic taped together with duct tape
2 were erected around them. (Franco Stip. ¶¶ 3-4.) Mr. Franco was concerned with the
3 level of dust around those areas, because the containments were not fully sealed. (*Id.*
4 ¶ 5.) Mr. Leonard does not remember containments being used, but does remember
5 being told to rope off asbestos work areas. (Leonard Dec. ¶ 3.)

6 Mr. Fleshman states that asbestos work areas were usually roped off, and that he
7 did not observe sealed containments for asbestos removal work until the “latter part of the
8 1970s.” (Fleshman Dec. ¶ 4.) These containments, made of herculite and tape, did not
9 entirely prevent dust from escaping into the atmosphere. (*Id.*) Mr. Fleshman also states
10 that workers cleaned up asbestos work areas by sweeping, rather than vacuuming, the
11 dust. (*Id.*)

12 Mr. Eberhard states that, when employees worked with asbestos materials in “saw
13 shacks,” the shacks grew quite dusty, and employees often opened the door to allow dust
14 to escape into the general atmosphere. (Eberhard Dec. ¶ 5.) Mr. Fleshman concurs that
15 workers sometimes opened the doors of saw shacks so that dust could escape. (Fleshman
16 Dec. ¶ 5.)

17 Mr. Fleshman states that a “significant part” of the new asbestos installation
18 material being installed in the early 1970s contained asbestos. (Fleshman Dec. ¶ 2; *see*
19 *also* Eberhard Dec. ¶ 3 (stating that the Navy was still using up asbestos-containing
20 insulation in 1976); Leonard Dec. ¶ 2 (stating that he was involved in installation of both
21 asbestos-free and asbestos-containing material).)

4. Mr. Botts' exposure to asbestos outside the Shipyard

Mr. Botts was diagnosed with mesothelioma in January 10, 2012. (*See* Interrog. at 47.) He believes that he was exposed to asbestos at the Shipyard, as well as when he delivered construction materials to and from warehouses and construction sites for various construction contractors, and when he delivered supplies to two paper mills where asbestos materials were used. (Interrog. at 19; Perp. Dep. at 24, 27-28; Disc. Dep. at 10.) He estimates that he visited the two paper mills a combined 400 times, and that when he visited the air was dusty from what he now believes is asbestos-containing products. (Perp. Dep. at 20, 23, 35.) Mr. Botts has filed asbestos actions in Washington state court against multiple private sector defendants. *See, e.g., Botts v. EJ Bartells Settlement Trust*, No. 12-2-20284-2 SEA (Wash. Super. Ct., King Cty).

III. ANALYSIS

A. Legal Standards

1. Summary Judgment

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56 permits a court to grant summary judgment where the moving party demonstrates (1) the absence of a genuine issue of material fact and (2) entitlement to judgment as a matter of law. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 322 (1986); *see also Galen v. Cnty. of L.A.*, 477 F.3d 652, 658 (9th Cir. 2007). The moving party bears the initial burden of production of showing an absence of a genuine issue of material fact. *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 323. If the moving party does not bear the ultimate burden of persuasion at trial, it can show an absence of issue of material fact in two ways: (1) by producing evidence negating an essential element of the nonmoving

1 party's case, or, (2) showing that the nonmoving party lacks evidence of an essential
2 element of its claim or defense. *Nissan Fire & Marine Ins. Co., Ltd. v. Fritz Cos., Inc.*,
3 210 F.3d 1099, 1106 (9th Cir. 2000).

4 If the moving party meets its burden of production, the burden shifts to the non-
5 moving party to designate specific facts demonstrating the existence of genuine issues for
6 trial. *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 324. The non-moving party must do more than show there is
7 some "metaphysical doubt" as to the material facts at issue. *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co.,*
8 *Ltd. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 586 (1986). The "mere existence of a scintilla
9 of evidence in support of the plaintiff's position will be insufficient; there must be
10 evidence on which the jury could reasonably find for the plaintiff." *Anderson v. Liberty*
11 *Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 252 (1986). In determining whether the factfinder could
12 reasonably find in the non-moving party's favor, "the court must draw all reasonable
13 inferences in favor of the nonmoving party, and it may not make credibility
14 determinations or weigh the evidence." *Reeves v. Sanderson Plumbing Products, Inc.*,
15 530 U.S. 133, 150 (2000). However, a jury "is permitted to draw only those inferences of
16 which the evidence is reasonably susceptible; it may not resort to speculation." *British*
17 *Airways Bd. v. Boeing Co.*, 585 F.2d 946, 952 (9th Cir. 1978). If the nonmoving party
18 fails to produce enough evidence to create a genuine issue of material fact, summary
19 judgment for the moving party is proper. *Nissan Fire*, 210 F.3d at 1106.

20 2. FTCA

21 "The FTCA waives the government's sovereign immunity for tort claims arising
22 out of negligent conduct of government employees acting within the scope of their

employment.” *Terbush v. United States*, 516 F.3d 1125, 1128 (9th Cir. 2008). Under the FTCA, the government can be sued in “circumstances where the United States, if a private person, would be liable to the claimant in accordance with the law of the place where the act or omission occurred.” 28 U.S.C. § 1346(b)(1). The FTCA is only a partial waiver of sovereign immunity: the government is exempt from, among other things, liability incurred by a government actor when performing a discretionary function. 28 U.S.C. § 2680(a). The discretionary function exception does not apply, however, when a “federal statute, regulation, or policy specifically prescribes a course of action” for the government to follow. *Berkovitz by Berkovitz v. United States*, 486 U.S. 531, 536 (1988); *see also O’Toole v. United States*, 295 F.3d 1029, 1033 (9th Cir. 2002).

3. Washington law: causation and asbestos

The extent of the United States’ liability under the FTCA is governed by reference to substantive state law. *Molzof v. United States*, 502 U.S. 301, 305 (1992); 28 U.S.C. § 2674; *see also Liebsack v. United States*, 731 F.3d 850, 855 (9th Cir. 2013). Under Washington law, negligence “requires duty, breach, and resultant injury; and the breach of duty must also be shown to be the proximate cause of the injury.” *Hartley v. State*, 698 P.2d 77, 82 (Wash. 1985). In suits implicating multiple sources of asbestos, Washington courts commonly apply the “substantial factor” test to determine whether exposure to a particular defendant’s asbestos products proximately caused the plaintiff’s health problems. *See, e.g., Mavroudis v. Pittsburgh-Corning Corp.*, 935 P.2d 684, 687 (Wash. Ct. App. 1997) (noting that “substantial factor causation instructions are commonly given in asbestos-injury cases tried in Washington”); *Lockwood v. AC & S*,

1 *Inc.*, 744 P.2d 605, 623 (Wash. 1987) (instructing jury in asbestos case on the substantial
2 factor causation test).

3 Washington law permits plaintiffs to establish causation through circumstantial
4 evidence. *Berry v. Crown Cork & Seal Co., Inc.*, 14 P.3d 789, 794-95 (Wash. Ct. App.
5 2000). In asbestos cases, the Washington Supreme Court has identified a number of
6 factors that a trial court should consider when determining if there is sufficient evidence
7 for a jury to find causation due to a particular defendant's products. *See Lockwood*, 744
8 P.2d 605 at 613. Specifically, courts should consider (1) plaintiff's proximity to the
9 asbestos product when the exposure occurred, (2) expanse of the work site where
10 asbestos fibers were released, (3) extent of time the plaintiff was exposed to the product,
11 (4) what types of asbestos products the plaintiff was exposed to, (5) how the plaintiff
12 handled and used those products, (6) medical evidence, including expert testimony on the
13 effects of inhalation of asbestos on human health in general and the plaintiff in particular,
14 evidence of any other substances that could have contributed to the plaintiff's disease,
15 and expert testimony as to the combined effect of exposure to all possible sources of the
16 disease. *Lockwood*, 744 P.2d 605 at 613.

17 **B. Application to Plaintiffs' claims**

18 **1. Rule violations**

19 Because the discretionary function exception exempts government liability unless
20 a federal regulation or policy specifically prescribes a course of action for the
21 government to follow, liability attaches here only to the extent that the Navy violated one
22 or more of its asbestos control rules. *See Berkovitz*, 486 U.S. at 536. For this reason, the

1 court previously dismissed Plaintiffs' claims based on Mr. Botts' presence at the
 2 Shipyard prior to March, 1970, the advent of the first Navy asbestos control rules
 3 applicable to persons not working with asbestos. (*See* SMJ Order (Dkt. # 40).)

4 As this court previously found, viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to
 5 the non-moving party, there exists a material issue of fact as to whether Shipyard
 6 practices from March, 1970 forward consistently adhered to the Navy's asbestos control
 7 rules. (*See generally id.*) Specifically, testimony by Shipyard insulators tends to show
 8 that, by merely roping off or marking asbestos removal areas with yellow tape, the
 9 Shipyard did not consistently follow the March 1970, February 1971, and July 1972
 10 requirements that asbestos removal areas shall be "confined by curtains, portable
 11 partitions, etc. to prevent excessive contamination of other areas."¹ (*See* Leonard Dec.
 12 ¶ 3; Franco Stip. ¶ 4; Rathburn Stip. ¶ 3; Fleshman Dec. ¶ 4; NAVMAT at 23;
 13 NAVSHIPS at 5 (requiring confinement "when possible"); Tech. Manual at 4.)
 14 Testimony by insulators Mr. Eberhard and Mr. Fleshman tends to show that, by opening
 15 saw shacks' doors to allow dust to escape into the general atmosphere, the Shipyard may
 16 not have consistently followed the March 1970 and February 1971 rules against

17
 18 ¹ The Government maintains that the Navy's use of "drop cloths" at asbestos work areas, without
 19 more, satisfies this rule. (Mot. at 19 n. 13.) The March 1970 and July 1972 rules do not include drop
 20 cloths as a containment option. (NAVMAT at 23; Tech. Manual at 4.). Although the February 1971
 21 rules include drop cloths in a list of potential containment options, the court finds no indication in the
 22 rules that drop cloths, alone, are necessarily sufficient. (NAVSHIPS at 5.) Rather, the rule requires
 confinement adequate to "prevent excessive contamination of other areas." (*Id.*) Plaintiffs produce
 expert testimony that drop cloths, standing alone, would not meet this standard. (2d. Heyer Dec. (Dkt.
 # 51) ¶ 13.) The question of which practices the Navy, during the 1970s, considered adequate to conform
 to the asbestos rules appears to be a question of fact. Accordingly, the court declines to endorse the
 Navy's interpretation of those rules on summary judgment; at this stage all reasonable inferences must be
 drawn in the non-moving party's favor.

1 dispersing asbestos exhaust air into other working areas or without adequate filtration,
 2 respectively. (Fleshman Dec. ¶ 5; Eberhard Dec. ¶ 5; NAVMAT at 23; NAVSHIPS at 3-
 3 4). And testimony by Mr. Fleshman that workers swept instead of vacuumed asbestos
 4 debris suggests that the Shipyard may not have consistently followed the February 1971
 5 rules against dry sweeping. (Fleshman Dec. at 4.)

6 Finally, Mr. Botts' testimony that he observed what he now believes is asbestos
 7 installation being performed² raises an issue of fact as to whether the Navy consistently
 8 followed (1) the February 1971 rules requiring warning signs at asbestos installation
 9 worksites and the 1973 rules requiring signs at locations where asbestos concentrations
 10 could exceed a certain level; (2) the February 1971 rules requiring isolation of asbestos
 11 installation areas "when possible"; and (3) the February 1971 rules requiring "persons" in
 12 asbestos installation areas to wear respirators. (Disc. Dep. at 20-21; Perp. Dep. at 24-25,
 13 45; BUMED at 5; OPNAV at 7; NAVSHIPS at 4-5.)

14 **2. Causation**

15 The Government argues that Plaintiffs fail to raise specific facts showing that
 16 asbestos dust due to rule violations at the Shipyard was a substantial factor in causing Mr.
 17 Botts' mesothelioma. (*See generally* Mot.; Reply (Dkt. # 52).) The *Lockwood* factors of
 18

19
 20 ² The Government points to testimony by Shipyard insulators that warning signs were indeed
 21 consistently placed around asbestos worksites and urges the court to conclude that because Mr. Botts does
 22 not recall seeing any warning signs, he must therefore never have encountered any asbestos sites. (Mot.
 at 26-27.) On summary judgment, however, the court is not permitted to weigh the evidence and all
 reasonable inferences must be drawn in Mr. Botts' favor. *Reeves*, 530 U.S. at 150. There is evidence
 that, as of 1970, the Shipyard was still installing some asbestos materials. (*See e.g.*, Fleshman Dec. ¶ 2;
 Eberhard Dec. ¶ 3; Leonard Dec. ¶ 2.) Therefore, the Government's argument is unavailing at this stage.

1 proximity to exposure, time of exposure, expanse of worksite, type of asbestos product,
2 and medical evidence guide this inquiry. *See* 744 P.2d at 623.

3 The Government points out that the only type of asbestos activity that Mr. Botts
4 claims to have observed during his time at the Shipyard is installation of (what he now
5 believes is) asbestos insulation around pipes. (Mot. at 24-25, citing Disc. Dep. at 20-21
6 (testimony about insulation being wrapped around pipes; Perp. Dep. at 24-25 (same).)
7 Mr. Botts did not specify when those observations occurred. (*Id.*) And Plaintiffs provide
8 no evidence that Mr. Botts was ever in the immediate vicinity of asbestos removal or
9 fabrication.

10 To the contrary, when shown a picture of a fabricator's shop, Mr. Botts did not
11 recall ever seeing a similar situation during his visits to the Shipyard. (Perp. Dep. at 40;
12 Greif Dec. (Dkt. # 46) Exs. 3 and 4 (photographs of a pipe cover insulator's shop).) Mr.
13 Botts also testified that he did not remember seeing workers cutting insulation. (Perp
14 Dep. at 35). He did not recall seeing workers mixing cement or putty. (Perp. Dep. at 31-
15 32; 39.) He did not remember seeing open bags of insulation cement. (Perp. Dep. at 34
16 ("I don't recall anything being that sloppy.")) And he did not remember workers
17 operating a bandsaw or sawing insulation in any other way. (Perp. Dep. at 38.) Indeed,
18 at oral argument, Plaintiffs' counsel conceded that Mr. Botts never testified that he
19 witnessed asbestos removal.

20 Plaintiffs do not dispute that Mr. Botts' on-ship visits were scaled back after
21 March 1971. And yet, the asbestos control rules applicable to installation sites did not
22 take effect until February, 1971; these rules concerned warning signs, exclusion areas,

1 and containment “when possible.” (*See* NAVSHIPS at 4-5.) The resulting one-month
2 window is a narrow timeframe in which to prove causation. The Government concludes
3 that no reasonable factfinder could find that Mr. Botts encountered enough violations of
4 the Navy’s asbestos rules such that these encounters played a substantial factor in his
5 development of mesothelioma. (Mot. at 24-25.)

6 Plaintiffs respond that Mr. Botts did not need to be present at the site of rule
7 violations in order to suffer adverse effects. In an effort to enlarge the universe of
8 relevant asbestos exposure, Plaintiffs offer expert testimony that effectively expands the
9 zone of proximity. Dr. Heyer, Plaintiffs’ proffered expert in industrial hygiene and
10 epidemiology, opines that “asbestos dust drifts widely throughout ships and shipyards in
11 amounts sufficient to cause mesothelioma well away from the source of the asbestos
12 dust.” (1st Heyer Dec. (Dkt. # 23) ¶ 9). With respect to asbestos on ships, Dr. Heyer
13 opines that “(a) removal and cleanup aboard military ships in the period [sic] 1970-1975
14 generally produce [sic] far higher concentrations of asbestos dust than the application of
15 new asbestos-containing products, (b) the asbestos concentrations produced by such
16 removal and cleanup may be higher in the general atmosphere around such work than in
17 the breathing zone of the insulators doing the work, and (c) . . . very significant
18 concentrations of asbestos occur in other parts of a large ship well away from where the
19 asbestos removal was occurring.” (2d Heyer Dec. (Dkt. # 51) ¶ 10.) With respect to
20 asbestos concentrations in shipyards, Dr. Heyer opines that “atmospheric concentrations
21 of asbestos fibers can be tens or hundreds of times greater near where asbestos is
22 occupationally released than in areas where asbestos is present but not being

manipulated.” (*Id.* ¶ 12.) He bases this opinion on studies showing increased levels of atmospheric asbestos near plants or factories using asbestos products. (*Id.*; *see also* 1st Heyer Dec. ¶ 8.) Mr. Heyer also purports to estimate the amount of asbestos that Mr. Botts was exposed to due to violations of the removal containment rules during his visits to ships from March 1970 to March 1971. (2d Heyer Dec. ¶¶ 6-8.)

The Government points out what it perceives to be several flaws in Mr. Heyer’s calculations.³ (Reply at 8-9; 2d Beckett Dec. (Dkt. # 52-1) ¶¶ 3-6.) But the Government has not challenged Mr. Heyer’s testimony as inadmissible under the *Daubert* standard, and at summary judgment, the court cannot weigh the evidence. *See Reeves*, 530 U.S. at 150. Even so, crediting Mr. Heyer’s testimony in full, the court concludes that this testimony falls short of creating a genuine issue of material fact.

Mr. Heyer’s testimony falls short because, under *Lockwood*, proximity is just one factor of several. Another important factor is extent of time the plaintiff was exposed to the product. *See Lockwood*, 744 P.2d at 623. Regarding asbestos encountered on ships: at best, Mr. Heyer’s testimony shows that, *if* Mr. Botts entered ships on which asbestos rip-out and removal had occurred or was occurring, it is possible he could have encountered asbestos fibers drifting from the removal area, some of which were caused

³ For example, Mr. Heyer relies on dust sample data taken in the immediate area where insulators and pipe coverers were working. (Reply at 8-9; 2d Beckett Dec. ¶ 3; 2d Heyer Dec. ¶ 6.) Mr. Heyer does not mathematically account for the facts that there is no evidence that Mr. Botts ever present in the immediate area of asbestos removal work and that, as shown by the very studies Mr. Heyer cites, asbestos concentrations can decrease with distance from the source. (Reply at 8-9; 2d Beckett Dec. ¶ 4; *see* 1st Heyer Dec. ¶ 6 (quoting a study, with which he “generally agree[s],” showing that asbestos concentrations decreased 70% between two decks of a ship).)

1 by a failure to confine the removal area according to the Navy's rules.⁴ However, the
2 question is not whether such encounters were possible, but whether it is reasonable to
3 infer that such encounters (combined with Mr. Botts' other exposure at the Shipyard, if
4 any) rose to the level of a substantial factor in causing Mr. Botts' mesothelioma.

5 To support the necessary finding that asbestos rip-out in fact had occurred or was
6 occurring on the ships that Mr. Botts boarded, Plaintiffs offer only two pieces of
7 evidence: (1) a list of ships docked at the Shipyard from 1956 to 1978, the majority of
8 which are marked as undergoing various levels of repair rather than being newly
9 constructed (Resp. at 24, citing Dkt. # 34-1 (Ship List)), and (2) testimony by insulators
10 that they performed both installation and removal work at the Shipyard during the 1970s
11 (Fleshman Dec. ¶ 2; Leonard Dec. ¶ 2). There is no evidence as to which of the ships on
12 this list underwent asbestos removal. Plaintiffs attempt to ameliorate this deficiency by
13 asserting that asbestos removal "would logically only be associated with repair work."
14 (Resp. at 24.) This assertion is unavailing. Just because removal is associated with repair
15 work does not mean that repair work necessarily involves removal. The relevant inquiry
16 is the extent to which the listed levels of repair work entail asbestos removal (if at all),
17
18

19
20 ⁴ Regarding the Navy's other asbestos regulations, the court notes that the violation of or
21 adherence to rules regarding signs, isolation areas, and respirators in one area of the ship would not likely
22 affect asbestos levels in other areas of the ship. And confinement rules regarding installation areas were
not applicable until one month before Mr. Botts stopped visiting ships frequently (*see* NAVSHIPS at 4).
Therefore, the overwhelming majority of Mr. Botts' on-ship exposure to asbestos dust due to rule
violations would likely be due to rule violations regarding containment of asbestos removal areas.

1 and Plaintiffs fail to provide any evidence on that point.⁵ Moreover, there is no evidence,
 2 aside from Mr. Botts' limited recollection, as to which ships on this list Mr. Botts actually
 3 boarded. Aided with a complete list of ships, Mr. Botts was only able to identify two
 4 ships (the U.S.S. Constellation and the U.S.S. Sacramento) which he boarded that were
 5 berthed at the Shipyard between March 1970 and March 1971.⁶ (Perp. Dep. at 25-26.)
 6 Again, there is no evidence as to whether asbestos removal occurred on either of these
 7 ships.

8 Without more, any finding concerning the extent of time that Mr. Botts was
 9 exposed to asbestos on-ship is speculation.⁷ The "mere existence of a scintilla of
 10 evidence in support of the plaintiff's position [is] insufficient; there must be evidence on
 11 which the jury could reasonably find for the plaintiff." *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 252. A
 12 mere scintilla of evidence is all Plaintiffs have provided here. Absent some grasp of the
 13 extent of time that Mr. Botts was exposed to asbestos fibers on-ship due to rule

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 16 ⁵ The closest Plaintiffs come to supplying evidence on this point is an assertion in their response
 17 that "repairs typically released asbestos." (Resp. at 25.) The source Plaintiffs cite for this assertion is
 18 "Rutzick Dec. Ex. 19, p. 292." (*Id.*) Neither of Mr. Rutzick's two declarations in this case includes an
 19 Exhibit 19. (*See* 1st Rutzick Dec. (Dkt. # 19); 2d Rutzick Dec. (Dkt. # 49).) Moreover, Mr. Rutzick's
 first declaration, including exhibits, contains 74 pages, and Mr. Rutzick's second declaration, including
 exhibits, contains 215 pages. (*Id.*) The court is not required to comb the record to find some reason to
 deny a motion for summary judgment. *Forsberg v. Pac. Nw. Bell Tel. Co.*, 840 F.2d 1409, 1418 (9th Cir.
 1988).

20 ⁶ Four of the ships Mr. Botts identified were berthed at the Shipyard after 1970. (*See* Ship List).
 These ships docked at the Shipyard multiple times, and it is not clear at which time Mr. Botts visited
 them. (*Id.*)

21 ⁷ Mr. Heyer's calculations, without explanation, appear to assume that every ship Mr. Botts
 22 boarded was undergoing asbestos removal.

1 violations, no factfinder could reasonably conclude that those violations contributed to
2 Mr. Botts' mesothelioma.⁸

3 This flaw also scuttles Plaintiffs' arguments predicated on Mr. Botts' testimony
4 that the ships' air was at times "kind of smoky and dusty." (Perp. Depo. at 24-25, 114.)
5 Mr. Heyer offers the opinion that "[i]f visible dust is released from asbestos-containing
6 materials, it is often likely that the amount of dust is . . . likely to be in excess of 10 fibers
7 per cubic centimeter ("10 f/cc")[.]" (2d. Heyer Dec. ¶ 18.) Assuming it is reasonable to
8 infer that some of the "smoke[]" and dust[]" Mr. Botts encountered was due in some part
9 to asbestos-containing material, the record, as discussed above, is still devoid of a
10 connection linking that specific dust with violations of mandatory asbestos rules.

11 Another important *Lockwood* factor is the expanse of the work site where asbestos
12 fibers were released. *See* 744 P.2d at 613. Regarding asbestos encountered throughout
13 the Shipyard: at best, Mr. Heyer's opinion shows that it is possible that Mr. Botts
14 encountered higher asbestos concentrations at the Shipyard than he did in geographic
15 areas that did not handle asbestos products. This opinion, however, overlooks the fact
16 that only the percentage of Mr. Botts' exposure to asbestos at the Shipyard due to rule

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18 ⁸ Moreover, Mr. Heyer's opinion does not fully address the proximity factor. Mr. Heyer's
19 opinion that asbestos concentrations "may be higher" in the "general atmosphere" around asbestos work
20 than in the breathing zone of an insulator doing the work does not explain how asbestos concentrations
21 can be expected to vary throughout the compartments and levels of an entire ship. After all, the very
22 same studies that Mr. Heyer quotes in his affidavit show that asbestos concentrations can decrease with
distance from the source. (1st Heyer Dec. ¶ 6 (quoting study showing 70% decrease in asbestos fibers
two decks away from the source).) But there is no evidence as to how close Mr. Botts passed to the
alleged areas of on-ship asbestos removal. Mr. Heyer's opinion that concentrations "may be" higher in
the general area around some kinds of removal work notwithstanding, there is no reasonable basis to find
that Mr. Botts encountered such areas frequently enough to cause mesothelioma.

1 violations is relevant to the causation analysis.⁹ Plaintiffs simply assume that the alleged
2 rule violations must have increased the net asbestos concentration throughout the
3 Shipyard by *some* unspecified amount. But Plaintiffs provide no reasonable basis for a
4 factfinder to conclude that it is more likely than not that this unspecified amount
5 contributed to Mr. Botts' mesothelioma.

6 After all, the Shipyard covered an area of over 400 acres. (2d. Beckett Dec. ¶ 7.)
7 It included a forge and foundry, metal cleaning and paint shops, machine shop, steel
8 fabrication, wood working, sheet metal and pipe shops, numerous cranes, six dry docks
9 that could accommodate aircraft carriers, a railroad, steelyards, nuclear repair facilities,
10 and other work locations at the piers. (1st Beckett Dec. ¶ 4.) There is no evidence as to
11 whether, assuming asbestos fibers from rule violations were distributed evenly, they
12 would result in an appreciable increase in asbestos concentration throughout the entire
13 Shipyard. To the extent that meteorological conditions caused an uneven distribution (as
14 Mr. Heyer's own citations show is likely), there is no evidence as to where throughout
15 the Shipyard's 400 acres asbestos from rule violations would drift at any given time, and
16 there is no evidence as to how frequently Mr. Botts visited areas to which dust from rule
17 violations had drifted. (See 1st Heyer Dec. ¶ 8 (quoting study stating that consideration
18 of meteorological conditions is necessary in order to investigate asbestos drift
19

20
21 ⁹ Once again, the court notes that violations of rules that were not intended to reduce the creation
22 or spread of asbestos dust, such as rules regarding warning signs, exclusion areas, or respirators, would
not have increased asbestos concentrations in other areas of the Shipyard. Consequently, the
consideration of overall Shipyard asbestos concentration focuses on violations of the Navy's containment,
exhaust, and other housekeeping rules.

1 accurately); Mangold Study (Dkt. # 49-3) at 8 (measuring different asbestos
2 concentrations at different locations near the Shipyard).)

3 Moreover, as the summary at the beginning of this order shows, the Navy's
4 asbestos control rules were frequently shifting during the time period in question:
5 between 1970 and 1976, four different sets of rules were promulgated. (*See generally*
6 NAVSHIPS; NAVMAT; BUMED; OPNAV; Tech. Manual.) Standard practice one year
7 became a rule violation the next. (*Compare* NAVSHIPS (no containment of installation)
8 *with* NAVMAT (containment of installation when possible).) Not only that, but the
9 Navy's rules were not intended to prevent *all* asbestos contamination. For example, the
10 sets of rules regarding confinement of removal areas only required containments
11 sufficient to "prevent *excessive* contamination of other areas." (NAVMAT at 23
12 (emphasis added); NAVSHIPS at 5 (same); Technical Manual at 4 (same).) And
13 containments later used in apparent compliance with these rules allowed significant
14 amounts of dust to escape. (*See* Eberhard Dec. ¶ 5 (expressing concern with amount of
15 dust escaping containments around asbestos work areas); Fleshman Dec. ¶ 5 (same).)
16 Based on the record currently before the court, untangling the extent to which asbestos
17 fibers around the Shipyard were due to violations of these rules amounts to little more
18 than a guessing game. A jury, however, is not permitted to guess. *See British Airways*
19 *Bd.*, 585 F.2d at 952 (stating that a jury may only reach "inferences of which the evidence
20 is reasonably susceptible").
21
22

1 Plaintiffs' reliance on Dr. Heyer's citations to studies¹⁰ showing the concentrations
 2 of asbestos fibers near shipyards or other sites that used asbestos-containing products is
 3 misplaced. First, studies showing that people living near various sources of asbestos
 4 emission can suffer a statistical increase in risk of developing mesothelioma are
 5 insufficient to show that someone, such as Mr. Botts, who visited such a site twice a
 6 week, suffered a comparable increase in risk.¹¹ (*See* 1st Heyer Dec. ¶¶ 8-10; 2d Heyer
 7 Dec. ¶ 2.) Second, the Mangold Study, which shows asbestos concentrations measured
 8 downwind from Puget Sound Naval Shipyard in 1982, is too removed in time and
 9 circumstance from Mr. Botts' visits to the Shipyard to be of much use to the trier of fact.
 10 (Mangold Study at 8.) At oral argument, Plaintiffs' counsel argued that although the
 11 levels of asbestos concentration in the Mangold Study fall below the levels that Dr.
 12 Heyer's studies identify as correlating with significantly increased risk, it is reasonable to
 13 infer that the levels were much higher in 1970 when Mr. Botts visited the shipyard.
 14 Plaintiffs, however, provide a jury with no baseline to judge how *much* higher the
 15 concentrations would have been, let alone how much higher they would have been due to
 16 rule violations.

18
 19 ¹⁰ The court addresses these studies, which Dr. Heyer incorporates in his opinion, because
 20 Plaintiffs appear to contend that these studies should be considered evidence in their own right under the
 ancient documents exception to hearsay. (*See* 1st Rutzick Dec. (Dkt. # 19) ¶¶ 5-10); 2d Rutzick Dec.
 (Dkt. # 49) ¶¶ 4-8, 10-11, 15-18).)

21 ¹¹ Plaintiffs' counsel pointed out at oral argument that these studies show people without any other
 22 exposure to asbestos can develop mesothelioma simply from living near sources of asbestos
 contamination. However, as Plaintiffs' counsel conceded, Mr. Botts does not claim that the Shipyard is
 the only source of his exposure to asbestos.

As such, any conclusion that Mr. Botts, merely by visiting the Shipyard twice a week, encountered enough asbestos fibers from rule violations to contribute to his development of mesothelioma is sheer speculation. But to avoid summary judgment, a party must show that a finding in their favor would be “based on more than mere speculation, conjecture, or fantasy.” *O.S.C. Corp. v. Apple Computer, Inc.*, 792 F.2d 1464, 1466-67 (9th Cir. 1986) (quoting *Barnes v. Arden Mayfair, Inc.*, 759 F.2d 676, 681 (9th Cir.1985)). Under Plaintiffs’ theory, every person who could show, without more, that she periodically visited the Shipyard during the 1970s would have a claim against the Government. This cannot be.

Turning to the final applicable *Lockwood* factor of medical evidence,¹² Plaintiffs offer no evidence regarding the effect of inhalation of asbestos on Mr. Botts personally. Plaintiffs do, however, offer expert testimony by Dr. Brodtkin, an expert in occupational and environmental medicine, regarding the effects of inhaling asbestos on human health in general. Dr. Brodtkin opines that mesothelioma is a “dose-response disease.” (Brodtkin Dec. (Dkt. # 50) ¶ 13.) In other words, each “‘dose’ of asbestos is cumulative with newly inhaled fibers added to the burden already present.” (2d Heyer Dec. ¶ 3.) Although no baseline threshold for development of mesothelioma has been established, Mr. Brodtkin opines that higher levels of asbestos exposure result in statistically significant increases in risk. (Brodtkin Dec. ¶ 13.)

¹² Concerning the other two *Lockwood* factors: the parties have not provided any evidence as to the characteristics of the types of asbestos products Mr. Botts may have been exposed to. Additionally, the parties do not appear to dispute that Mr. Botts did not personally handle any asbestos products at the Shipyard.

1 This testimony does not create a material issue of fact. Plaintiffs identify three
2 scenarios in which Mr. Botts was allegedly exposed to asbestos due to rule violations:
3 (1) witnessing asbestos installation, (2) boarding ships on which asbestos removal had
4 occurred or was occurring, and (3) visiting the Shipyard in general. As discussed above,
5 the extent of Mr. Botts' exposure during the last two scenarios is purely conjectural. And
6 the extent of Mr. Botts' exposure during the first situation can only be described as
7 minimal. No reasonable fact-finder adding the exposure of all three situations together
8 could conclude that it is more likely than not that Mr. Botts' deliveries to the Shipyard
9 constituted a substantial factor in contributing to his mesothelioma.

10 Finally, there are important differences between Plaintiffs' action and the
11 Washington state cases that Plaintiffs rely on. (*See Resp. at 6-7.*) As the Supreme Court
12 in *Lockwood* held, "[u]ltimately, the sufficiency of the evidence of causation will depend
13 on the unique circumstances of each case." 744 P.2d at 613. Mr. Botts' circumstances
14 are unique—none of Plaintiffs' cited cases deal with proximate cause where liability is
15 premised on rule violations. Moreover, the plaintiffs in the cited cases showed that they
16 were exposed to asbestos for either a greater extent of time or in a closer proximity (or
17 both) than Mr. Botts is able to show. *See, e.g., Morgan v. Aurora Pump Co.*, 248 P.3d
18 1052, 1058 (Wash. Ct. App. 2011) (plaintiff worked directly with defendant's asbestos
19 products and in the same room as other workers who worked with defendant's products);
20 *Berry v. Crown Cork & Seal Co., Inc.*, 14 P.3d 789, 795 (Wash. Ct. App. 2000) (for five
21 years, plaintiff "worked around insulators who used insulation materials that created
22

1 substantial amounts of [asbestos] dust”); *Lockwood*, 744 P.2d 605 at 611 (plaintiff
2 worked on overhaul of the ship on which defendant’s asbestos products were used).

3 Instead, Plaintiffs’ claims are more analogous to the claims at issue in *Anderson v.*
4 *Asbestos Corp., Ltd.*, No. 60271-3-I, 2008 WL 3273856 (Wash. Ct. App. 2008),
5 *remanded on other grounds*, 204 P.3d 216 (Wash. 2009). In *Anderson*, the plaintiff
6 submitted evidence that he worked on ships at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard intermittently
7 over several years, that the defendant’s asbestos products were used at the Shipyard
8 during that timeframe, and that he sometimes encountered the defendant’s employees
9 working on the ships he visited. *Id.* at *2-*3. The court found, however, that “his
10 testimony did not support an inference that he saw [those employees] while they were
11 performing asbestos-related work.” *Id.* at *3. Dr. Heyer, serving as the plaintiff’s expert,
12 opined that asbestos fibers can “travel for long distances in concentrations sufficient to
13 cause disease” and relied on the same studies that he references in this action. (Heyer
14 *Anderson* Dec. (Dkt. # 34-3) ¶ 7.) Nonetheless, the court upheld summary judgment
15 against the plaintiff, finding: “There is insufficient evidence that [the plaintiff] was ever
16 on a ship at or near the same time as the performance of any asbestos-related work. And
17 there is no reasonable inference that he was on a ship close enough to the time of any
18 asbestos-related work such that asbestos fibers from the work would still be in the air.”
19 *Anderson*, 2008 WL 3273856 at *2. So too here, there is insufficient evidence as to
20 whether Mr. Botts was ever on ships close enough to the time and place of asbestos rule
21 violations such that asbestos fibers from those violations would still be in the air.
22

1 In conclusion, because Plaintiffs fail to raise specific facts demonstrating that Mr.
2 Botts' deliveries to the Shipyard were a substantial factor in causing his mesothelioma,
3 and because the inferences necessary to reach such a conclusion are so many and so great
4 that they can more appropriately be called speculation, summary judgment is appropriate.
5 *See British Airways Bd.*, 585 F.2d at 952 (“[A] jury is permitted to draw only those
6 inferences of which the evidence is reasonably susceptible; it may not resort to
7 speculation.”)

8 IV. CONCLUSION

9 For the foregoing reasons, the court GRANTS the United States' motion for
10 summary judgment (Dkt. # 45).

11 Dated this 20th day of December, 2013.

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14 JAMES L. ROBART
15 United States District Judge
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